

abundant on the shores of the Great Slave Lake and on the McKenzie River, and according to Richardson constitutes much of the drift timber of the Arctic coast (Fig. 78).

6. *Thuja occidentalis*, Linn. Trunks and branches in the Leda clay at Montreal. This tree occurs in New England and Canada, and extends northward into the



FIG. 78.—*Populus balsamifera*. Pleistocene, Canada.

Hudson Bay territories. It is a northern though not arctic species in its geographical range. According to Lyell it occurs associated with the bones of Mastodon in New Jersey. From the great durability of its wood, it is one of the trees most likely to be preserved in aqueous deposits.

7. *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, Linn. Leaves and seeds in nodules at Green's Creek. Inhabits streams of the Northern States and Canada, and according to Richardson extends to Great Slave Lake.

8. *Potamogeton pusillus*. Quantities of fragments which I refer to this species occur in nodules at Green's Creek. They may possibly belong to a variety of *P. hybridus* which, together with *P. natans*, now grows in